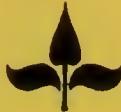


Eighty-Sixth Annual Report
of the
**South Carolina School
for the Deaf and
the Blind**

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.

1934



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

PAUL V. MOORE, Chairman
S. C. HODGES, HORACE L. BOMAR, ARTHUR F. CLEVELAND, and
J. H. HOPE, *Ex-Officio*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Cedar Spring, S. C., October 29, 1934.

*Hon. J. H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education,
Columbia, S. C.*

Honored Sir: I am pleased to transmit to you and through you to the people of South Carolina the eighty-sixth annual report of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

This report covers the period from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.

The Board of Commissioners wishes to express its appreciation to the officers and teachers at Cedar Spring for the work which they are doing.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL V. MOORE, *Chairman.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind:

Gentlemen: Included in this report will be found reports from the Principal, the Music Director, the school Physician and the school Dentist. There is also a section under the heading of "General Information" for the benefit of those not familiar with the school.

In my report I wish to give a brief financial history of the school for the last four years and discuss our urgent need for a larger appropriation.

A survey of schools for the Deaf covering the last twenty years shows that in 1914 the per capita cost in the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind was the lowest in the United States. From 1914 to 1930 there was a gradual rise in the amount of money appropriated for Cedar Spring until in 1930 we find that our per capita cost had risen to \$300.00. At that time there were several schools in the United States with a per capita cost of \$300.00—none lower.

In 1930, the appropriation for the maintenance of this school was \$108,227.00 with \$1,000.00 more to be used for the repairing of buildings and the improvement of grounds making a total appropriation of \$109,227.00.

In 1931, our appropriation was lowered to \$105,000.00 and the next year (1932) it fell to \$92,500.00. In that year there was a general 10% reduction in all salaries and wages. This reduction amounted to about \$5,000.00. When we were faced with the problem of operating the school on \$92,500.00 we were doubtful if it could be accomplished. But prices were falling, food was very cheap and other large items of our budget such as feed, coal, etc. could be bought for much less than in 1930. As the months passed we were really surprised to find that we were getting along very well with our small appropriation. Then in the early fall came a notice from the Budget Commission that we would receive only 85% of our original \$92,500.00. That reduced our appropriation to \$78,750.00. In 1933 our appropriation was further reduced to \$70,000.00 (\$105,000.00 for 18 months). Included in this last reduction was another 10% reduction in all salaries and wages. At this time our per capita cost was \$233.33.

During the period from 1930 to 1933 our appropriation had dropped \$39,227.00 or about 36%. What have been the results of such a reduction? As has been said before prices were falling and salaries and wages had been reduced about \$10,000.00. But when both were deducted there remained a large amount to be taken care of in some other way. We were determined that the school must not spend more than was appropriated. We went before the school as a whole and asked their co-operation in operating the school in the most economical way. At the same time it was explained that there would be money only to purchase the most necessary things. For the past two years there has been little money for industrial work, almost no money for repairs, no money for household equipment and no money for a thousand other things which are really needed in a school such as this. Even after such reductions at the end of the year we were forced to close one week early for lack of funds.

Our appropriation for the coming year was raised to \$75,000.00. However, \$2,000.00 of this increase is to go to the State Sinking Fund for insurance. This gives us \$3,000.00 more than we had last year. But now prices are rising and at present it looks as though the increase will have disappeared before our food and fuel are purchased. As we write this it appears certain that in 1934-1935 we shall again be forced to close early.

We believe that the people of the State of South Carolina wish their deaf and blind children adequately provided for. Those familiar with the history of this school know that it has always been run in a most economical way. We have no desire to change this policy. We are requesting an appropriation which will in an economical way take care of the needs of the school. Another appropriation such as those of the last three years will be disastrous and will cost the State of South Carolina in the years to come many times the small increase which is requested in this report.

For the administration of this school from July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 we request the following:

A-1. Salaries	\$43,458.95
A-2. Wages	7,150.00
A-3. Special Payments	175.00
B. Contractual Services	4,275.00
C. Supplies	28,120.45

D.	Fixed Charges & Contributions	2,356.68
G.	Equipment	2,400.00
	Total	\$87,936.08

I wish to thank each member of the Board of Commissioners for their time, thought, interest and wise counsel during the past year. This school is exceedingly grateful to the five loyal men who compose her Board of Commissioners.

LAURENS WALKER, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

The student body of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind was, during the year 1933-34, composed of 307 girls and boys who were under the instruction of 29 teachers. In giving a report of the educational activities of these children it will be necessary to treat the subject in three distinct divisions:—The School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind and the Colored Department.

There were in the lower school of the department for the Deaf ninety-two children who were under the instruction of seven teachers. These children entered their classrooms at 8:30 A. M. and were dismissed at 12:30 P. M. In the afternoon they returned to their work at 2 o'clock and were dismissed at 4 o'clock. Our classes were crowded but they were well graded and we feel that each child received his share of individual instruction and attention. To complete a satisfactory year's work each child was required to make an average of sixty per cent. In the lower school we taught chiefly speech and speech reading and tried to give the child a clear, practical and useful foundation for his present and future study of the English language. These young children had not advanced far enough in their education to be able to use books but we used during the year a very clear-cut, definite course of study in all branches of their work. We followed an outline of work as prepared by Miss Enfield Joiner at the North Carolina School for the Deaf and each teacher was required to complete a certain portion of this outline with her class. We again used and found very satisfactory Miss Edith Fitzgerald's Key System for teaching the English language. Each teacher had on her desk at 8:30 each

morning an outline of the work which she expected her class to accomplish during the day. These outlines have been filed and are left for the benefit of the teachers in the department. We collected the material for, made charts for, and used for the first time this year an Outline of Reading which is intended to prepare the child for and to stimulate him to read and enjoy books in future years. The teachers are pleased with the work and feel that it has already proved its worth. We continue our rhythm with the aid of Miss Spigener from the music department. All of the children of the first and second year classes spent two and a half hours each week under instruction with the help of the radio ear which is a machine devised to educate and improve the residual hearing of the partially deaf child. In the other classes only the children who showed a certain percentage of hearing received this instruction. Miss Gaillard spent a short while daily in all of the classrooms and with the aid of the teacher gave very elementary work in drawing and coloring.

There were forty-one children in the intermediate department of our school who were taught by four teachers. The work which had been begun in the lower school was carried forward without a break or interruption and the same methods of instruction were used. The children entered school at 8 A. M. and were dismissed at 1 P. M. and at night they were required to stay for one hour in a supervised study hall. In the department the teachers encouraged and made every effort to stimulate original work. The teacher carefully prepared the work which she required of her class in study hall and used this work in her teaching the following day. Each class spent an hour in the library weekly and the teacher was asked to devise methods which would educate and stimulate the children in their reading. The instruction with the radio ear was continued with children for whom it appeared to be beneficial.

In the High School there were thirty-nine young people who were under the instruction of five teachers. They entered their classrooms at 8 A. M. and were dismissed at 1 P. M. They were required to spend two hours at night in a study hall which was not supervised. The course of study in the High School is now definitely and clearly outlined. This year we made some changes in our text books but none of the changes were of a radical nature. The pupils were encouraged in original expression and

were required to do a certain amount of reading and urged to do more. The following young people received diplomas from the school: Miss Alice Boiter, Miss Dollie Davis, Miss Edna Harbin, Miss Mallie McAlister, Miss Sarah Poston, Miss Sarah Shokes, Miss Julia Stoney and Mr. James Cockrell. Of this number Miss Edna Harbin and Miss Sarah Poston stood the examination for Gallaudet College, passed in every subject and were admitted to college without condition. We feel that their rating on these examinations shows the results of the work which the pupils have accomplished in our school.

In the lower school of the Blind Department there were 35 boys and girls who were instructed by four teachers. These children entered their classrooms at 8:30 A. M. and remained there until 12:30 P. M. They again began work at 2 P. M. and were dismissed at 4 P. M. The primary department was composed of children who were in grades one to four inclusive and each child had to make an average of 60 per cent before he was promoted. In the first and second grades there was much individual attention given to each pupil. Reading, writing and very elementary mathematics chiefly composed the course of study. Numerous simple but effective devices were employed to encourage the child to use his body which had quite often grown inactive from lack of exercise. In the third and fourth grades the children were given more responsibility and encouraged and helped to begin a reading course which continues through the upper school. There were a few minor changes in the course of study but these changes were brought about chiefly by our ability to secure more modern Braille text books.

The intermediate department in which there were 22 children under the instruction of two teachers was chiefly a continuation of the work begun in the lower grades. These children entered school at 8 A. M. and were dismissed at 1 P. M. In order to be promoted they were required to make an average of 60 per cent on all subjects and an average of 50 per cent on each subject. The course of study as nearly as possible corresponded with that of normal children in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.

In the High School there were 14 young people under the instruction of three teachers. The course of study corresponded as closely as possible with that of the average high school of the State. There were one or two minor changes in this course

of study this year and the ones which were put in effect last year proved satisfactory. The classes rotated during the morning, and during this time there were six periods of forty-five minutes length. Each teacher specialized in and was made responsible for one of the major subjects of the four year curriculum. Originality was encouraged in all subjects and the result of our special work along this line produced pleasing results. The teachers encouraged extra reading and a careful check was kept of the books which each child read during the year. A number of volumes were added to the library which is now the largest and most complete in the history of the school. There were no graduates in this department but two girls who were unable to complete the course were awarded certificates.

The colored department of the school was composed of 27 blind children and 37 deaf children who were taught by four teachers—two in the blind and two in the deaf department. The classes were of course crowded but the teachers completed a creditable year's work. Especially in the lower classes of the blind school and in the upper classes of the deaf school did we introduce methods and improvements which we expect to prove beneficial. There were two graduates from the blind and one from the deaf department.

LOUISA WALKER, Principal.

REPORT OF MUSIC DIRECTOR

During the term just closed (1933-34) the music department of our school has offered to its students a variety of interesting and practical subjects. The results achieved have been most gratifying both from a standpoint of registration and results accomplished.

The following subjects are available to students: piano, organ, voice, violin, choral classes, theoretical work, piano tuning and repairing.

The study of piano is especially stressed, since it is not only more easily mastered by the average pupil, but also because it offers larger opportunities for coping in a practical way with the sighted world than does perhaps any single course available.

Out of an average of 71 students an enrollment of fifty-four piano pupils has been maintained throughout the year. Fifty-

four of these pupils also received instruction in voice. These averages are particularly gratifying when we recall that no student is eligible for work in piano until he has entered the third grade in literary work, nor can he be admitted unless he shows some talent for this particular branch of study.

The violin and tuning departments have also maintained high averages throughout the year, and the individual work accomplished by students has been most encouraging to those responsible for these branches. There were enrolled in the violin department nine students and six were instructed in tuning and repairing.

A complete mastery of staff notation has been stressed in the piano and violin departments because we believe that a knowledge of ink print notation removes the only real barrier in the successful teaching of sighted students by our blind graduates.

The physical condition of the department is satisfactory. At present we have thirteen pianos for use in teaching and practicing, also two instruments set aside for tuning and repairing.

We believe that when at all practicable, some branch of our music work should be seriously studied and perfected by the individual student; not only because of its cultural and its social value, but also because it permits our graduates to cope in a successful manner financially with their more fortunate sighted competitors.

W. W. DONNALD, Music Director.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

The children of the school enjoyed better health this year (1934) than in previous years.

We had seventeen cases of measles, five of chickenpox, two appendectomies, four pneumonias, one scarlet fever; the rest of the three hundred children seen at the hospital came for minor maladies and were only detained for a short time.

The nutrition of the children seem to be above the average, or as good as most of the high school children of the State.

D. L. SMITH, Physician.

REPORT OF THE DENTIST

The following is a report of the work of this department during the session 1933-1934.

Amalgam fillings	305
Copper cement fillings	16
Extractions: Permanent teeth	18
Extractions: Deciduous teeth	55
Ginn treatments	21
Silver nitrate treatments	40
Prophylaxis treatments	74

Each student in the school is compelled to visit the Dental office at least twice during each school year. At each visit all the necessary work is done, therefore the dental organs are kept in A-1 condition. Therefore it is a very rare occasion in this institute when a student misses any time from his academic work due to dental troubles.

CURTIS GENTRY, D. D. S.

GENERAL INFORMATION

On the twenty-second of January, 1849 the Rev. Newton Pinckney Walker opened as a private institution the first school for the deaf in South Carolina. During 1848 he had spent a few months at the Georgia School for the Deaf preparing himself for this special work. He had become interested in teaching the deaf, due to the fact that his wife had two brothers and a sister who were deaf. In 1855 a department for the blind was added and in 1857 the school changed from a private enterprise to a State owned institution.

During its early years and especially during the Civil War and the lean years which followed, the growth of the school was slow. The founder died on November 13, 1861, but his work was carried on by members of his family and his associates until the election of his son, Dr. N. F. Walker, as superintendent a few years later.

The above gives some idea of the first years of this school. Today the school is greatly changed. In place of the original building we have an excellent plant with all modern conveniences. Our student body has grown until there are about three hundred children here during the school year, with a faculty of thirty-two teachers and instructors. In 1927, Dr. N. F. Walker was succeeded by his son, Dr. W. Laurens Walker, who in turn has been followed by his son, W. Laurens Walker, Jr.

This is a State school for the deaf and the blind. Any deaf or blind child between the ages of six and twenty-one of sound mind and body, whose loss of hearing or sight prohibits him from attending the public school system is eligible for admittance. His parents or guardian must be residents of South Carolina. To those unable to pay tuition the only expense attached is for traveling expenses and clothing. A tuition fee of forty dollars a year must be paid by parents who are financially able to do so. Each year the school is opened about the middle of September and runs for nine scholastic (four week) months. There is a Christmas vacation of about two weeks at which time all children are required to return to their respective homes.

ENROLLMENT

WHITE GIRLS

Deaf	83
Blind	24

WHITE BOYS

Deaf	89
Blind	47
Total (White)	243

COLORED GIRLS

Deaf	17
Blind	11

COLORED BOYS

Deaf	20
Blind	16
Total (Colored)	64
Grand Total	307

SUMMARY

Girls	135
Boys	172
Total	307

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM JULY 1, 1933
TO JUNE 30, 1934

Balances July 1, 1933

First National Bank (closed)

Maintenance	\$ 3,599.88
General	111.82
Special	601.21
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Total	\$ 4,312.91

Central National Bank (closed)

Maintenance	\$ 2.20
Special	136.26
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Total	\$ 138.46

Trust Fund (Central National Bank)

Maintenance	\$ 397.78
Special	29.00
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Total	\$ 426.78

Total Balance all banks

\$ 4,878.15

RECEIPTS

Received from State Treasurer (Maintenance)	\$70,134.16
Received from Other Sources	2,204.88
Balance July 1, 1933	4,878.15
<hr/>	
Total	\$77,217.19

EXPENDITURES

Maintenance	\$70,134.16
Expended from Other Sources	1,942.20
Balance June 30, 1934	4,941.50
From First National Bank (General & Special) and from Central National Bank (Special) placed in Special Account and included in amount received from Other Sources	199.33
<hr/>	
Total	\$77,217.19

Balances June 30, 1934

First National Bank (closed)

Maintenance	\$ 2,799.91
Special	554.58
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 3,354.49

Central National Bank (closed)

Maintenance	\$ 1.54
Special	95.38
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 96.92

Citizens and Southern Bank

Maintenance	\$ 1,198.41
Special	291.68
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Total	\$ 1,490.09

Total balance all banks

\$ 4,941.50

Moneys received from closed banks

First National Bank:

Maintenance	\$ 1,197.75
Special	237.67
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Total	\$ 1,435.42

Central National Bank

Maintenance	\$.66
Special	40.88
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Total	\$ 41.54

BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT

RECEIVED FROM ESTATE OF MRS. HEYWARD

Bonds

6 County of Greenville—City View Water and Sewer 6% Due 1969—Due date of interest Feb- ruary and August 1st.	\$ 6,000.00
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4 County of Greenville—Greater Greenville Sewer District 4½% Due 1967—Due date of interest May and November 1st,	4,000.00
3 Town of Pickens—6%—Due 1944—Due date of interest May and November 1st,	3,000.00
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Total Bonds	\$13,000.00
Check Deposited Citizens and Southern Bank, \$	415.83
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Total from Heyward Estate	\$13,415.83

WHITE DEAF CHILDREN

Doris Askins	Florence	Marshall Culpepper	Anderson
Bennie Atkinson	Dillon	Durell Culpepper	Anderson
Syble Allen	Laurens	Eleva Cooper	Horry
Hughey Anderson	Greenwood	Jack Cely	Pickens
Jason Ammons	Chesterfield	Hugh Davis	Greenville
Jewell Ammons	Chesterfield	Marvin Dukes	Orangeburg
Elizabeth Amaker	Orangeburg	Ruth Drawdy	Orangeburg
Gertrude Anderson	Charleston	Dollie Davis	Orangeburg
Sarah Anderson	Spartanburg	Hazel Dykes	Lexington
Earnestine Alford	Horry	Rudolph Dean	Laurens
Monroe Benton	Horry	Raymond Davis	Spartanburg
Sadie Boyd	Barnwell	Elsie Durham	Anderson
Joe Bass	Chester	Gordon Ethridge	Orangeburg
Jesse Bass	Chester	Flora Belle Edwards	Horry
Lucile Bass	Chester	Thomas Fail	Bamberg
Vernon Bell	Aiken	Whilden Floyd	Greenville
Ralph Barnes	Colleton	Reba Graham	Marion
Marie Barnes	Colleton	Albert Gibson	York
Evelyn Brown	Marion	Calvin Gregory	Spartanburg
Leighton Bradley	Kershaw	Dora Garrett	Laurens
Jack Brown	Kershaw	Inez George	Cherokee
James Bowers	Kershaw	Lucy Gatch	Colleton
Bessie Boiter	Spartanburg	Pauline Green	Union
Edna Boiter	Spartanburg	Claude Griffin	Lancaster
Alice Boiter	Spartanburg	Franklin Grainger	Horry
Alfred Brown	Cherokee	Alfred Garick	Orangeburg
Macey Bryant	Aiken	Edna Hammond	Marion
Helen Briggs	Sumter	Mildred Hair	Sumter
Eugenia Broome	Richland	Edna Harbin	Oconee
Joseph Bowling	Greenville	Woodrow Hyman	Horry
Gwendolyn Berry	Spartanburg	Alice Heise	Richland
Robert Berry	Orangeburg	Haskell Harden	Oconee
Francis Brant	Allendale	John Hackett	Charleston
Harry Brant	Allendale	Mary Hubbard	Marlboro
Mozelle Byrum	Anderson	Wilburn Hilton	Charleston
Earl Brown	Spartanburg	Pauline Hopkins	Spartanburg
Hashell Blanton	Cherokee	Adjer Hawkins	Greenville
Marvin Carter	Colleton	Helen Heath	Aiken
Robert Carter	Colleton	Calvin Hill	Newberry
Frank Coltrane	Chester	Delma Horne	Edgefield
Sarah Cherry	Sumter	Ethel Haselden	Berkeley
Ellis Cashwell	Florence	Janice Hilton	Chesterfield
James Cockrell	Charleston	Julia Jones	Kershaw
Carolyn Campbell	Florence	Myrtis Jones	Richland
William Cooper	Spartanburg	Leon Kyzer	Lexington
Blease Crosby	Colleton	Thomas Kinard	Newberry
Eloise Creech	Bamberg	Ray Kinard	Newberry
Nell Couch	Pickens	Marvin Likes	Charleston

WHITE DEAF CHILDREN—Continued

Buiford Langley Marlboro
 Lula Mae Lathrop Newberry
 Rosa Lee Darlington
 Lloyd Ligon Chester
 Thomas Ligon Chester
 Vick Loftis Spartanburg

Mary Mooneyham Richland
 Mattie Massebeau Cherokee
 Isabel Martin Greenwood
 Pierce Mason Lancaster
 Thelma Morse Richland

WHITE DEAF CHILDREN

Carl Moats Anderson
 David Mitchum Clarendon
 Reba Mole Hampton
 Mallie McAlister Oconee
 James McAllister Florence
 Millie McCullen Florence
 Charles Oliver Chesterfield
 Ernest Orr Spartanburg
 Faye Outlaw Kershaw
 Thomas Owens Charleston
 Mattie O'Dell Pickens
 Jack O'Herin Charleston
 Nell Peebles Hampton
 J. B. Platt Dorchester
 Evelyn Petrie Spartanburg
 Sarah Poston Florence
 Ryland Price Lexington
 Louise Pigate Florence
 Charles Pollock Charleston
 Lizzie Mae Powell Horry
 Mary Rhodes Greenville
 Madia Riddle Laurens
 Dorothy Riddle Laurens
 James Roberts Colleton
 Hubert Rhinehart Spartanburg
 Carl Robinson Greenville
 Reuben Reeves Pickens
 David Risher Marlboro
 Louise Rogers Marion
 Walker Robinson Hampton
 Frank Shealy Richland
 Freddie Stephenson Allendale
 Vernell Segrest Orangeburg

Lorena Spell Dorchester
 J. B. Smith Oconee
 Neal Smith Chesterfield
 Sam Smith Laurens
 Sarah Shokes Charleston
 Julia Stoney Sumter
 Oliver Sox Richland
 Emerson Stroud Horry
 O. W. Shirley Spartanburg
 Beady Smith Marion
 Inez Stanley Edgefield
 Earl Tate Greenville
 Gladys Tillotson Spartanburg
 Evelyn Taylor Laurens
 Vivian Thompson Spartanburg
 Wade Teal Chesterfield
 Luther Thompson Charleston
 Mary Mc Taylor Lexington
 Orie Lee Terry Edgefield
 Byrdie Toole Aiken
 Allen Wilson Kershaw
 Clyde Wilson Greenville
 Charlie Wimberly Orangeburg
 Haze Weeks Aiken
 Lewis Wood Greenville
 Allen Wight Charleston
 Lizzie Mae West McCormick
 Sadie Warren Orangeburg
 Retha Williams Charleston
 Thomas Woodruff Anderson
 Doris West Spartanburg
 Mattie Lee Young Greenville

WHITE BLIND CHILDREN

Fred Adcock Pickens
 Theodore Adkins Orangeburg
 Joye Anderson Richland

Leroy Ashe Union
 Simon Barnett Berkeley
 Frederick Baskin Kershaw

WHITE BLIND CHILDREN—Continued

Hosea Beaver	Lancaster	Thomas Ingram	Chesterfield
John Byers	Spartanburg	Grover Jones	Spartanburg
Leta Bonner	Spartanburg	Frontis Lown	Lexington
Lottie Bonner	Spartanburg	Nancy Martin	Anderson
Max Bonner	Spartanburg	Clindinen Martin	Spartanburg
Lee Ballenger	Greenville	Mary Martin	Pickens
Nettie Bonnett	Lexington	Coleman Moore	Spartanburg
Edna Bonnett	Orangeburg	Henry Owens	Spartanburg
Clarence Bull	Laurens	Frances Putnum	Spartanburg
Bertha Carabo	Marlboro	Lorick Padgett	Lexington
Julian Cook	Sumter	Joel Parr	Greenville
Frances Crawford	Spartanburg	Bennie Phillips	Berkeley
Fred Lee Crawford ...	Spartanburg	Paul Price	Spartanburg
Eldridge Clark	Chesterfield	Keith Price	Spartanburg
Mary Couch	York	Floree Price	Spartanburg
T. D. Christopher	Greenville	Ivy Porter	Charleston
W. J. Cockfield	Florence	Henry Riley	Hampton
Earl Capps	Marion	Grady Roach	Pickens
Mayola Camp	Cherokee	Oram Rochester	Greenville
J. T. Catoe	Kershaw	Elizabeth Shrum	Laurens
J. C. Drawdy	Bamberg	Diaz Stasny	Anderson
Frank Etters	Spartanburg	Floyd Saville	Greenville
Mary Frye	Lexington	Woodrow Simmons ..	Williamsburg
Otis Finley	Pickens	Charles Simmons ..	Williamsburg
Virgie Fulmer	Aiken	Nell Stevens	Greenville
Leroy Fogel	Charleston	Ola Starnes	York
Ruth Gordon	York	Mary Turner	Cherokee
Frances Gallman	Union	Monroe Tucker	Barnwell
B. D. Gallman	Union	Marshall Tucker	Dorchester
Roy Green	Spartanburg	DeFoix Tramel	Spartanburg
Jack Huthmacher	Charleston	Harley Wooten	Greenville
Lucile Henderson	Pickens	Ruth Weeks	Spartanburg
Ann Hydrick	Orangeburg		

COLORED DEAF CHILDREN

Freddie Anderson	McCormick	Levi Gamble	Pickens
Sherman Anderson	McCormick	Margaret Alice Green	Richland
Elizabeth Anderson	Greenville	Jeff Golds	Orangeburg
Roland Alford	Darlington	Evelyn Hamilton	Florence
David Baxter	Orangeburg	Leroy Hickman	Lee
Ed Byrd	Union	Lunette Herndon	Spartanburg
A. M. Blandon	Greenville	Albert Hill	Laurens
Etherland Brevard	Kershaw	Andrew Jackson	Greenwood
Willie Mae Chisholm	Chester	Lucinda Jones	Lexington
Eva Crim	Fairfield	Blanche Johnson	Oconee
J. D. Dixon	Marion	Johnie Kennedy	Williamsburg
Celeste Gaither	Chester	William Lawson	Bamberg

COLORED DEAF CHILDREN—Continued

Roosevelt McAdams	Greenville	Richard Shelton	Spartanburg
Charlie Massey	Lancaster	Nellie Mae Shiver	Richland
Minnie Lou Parks	Spartanburg	Simpson Styals	Spartanburg
Cathaline Richardson	Sumter	Joseph Williams	Allendale
Anna Rayford	Spartanburg	Marie Windbush	Newberry
Gertrude Robinson	Charleston	Leonard Worthy	Union
Ruth Richardson	Laurens		

COLORED BLIND CHILDREN

Floyd Anderson	Aiken	Cleavous Holmon	Newberry
Robert Anderson	Aiken	Thomas Land	Union
Edna Baker	Sumter	Eloise Lunn	Darlington
Louis Blassingame	Pickens	Leroy Moss	Greenwood
Ruth Brown	Chester	Julia Belle Mims	Spartanburg
Josephine Bryant	Berkeley	Robert McDowell	Kershaw
John Marion Brown	Beaufort	Dorothy Palmore	Aiken
Lucius Cave	Barnwell	Lonnie Robinson	Florence
Allen Clary	Charleston	Samuel Roper	Charleston
Roger Goodman	Aiken	Lonnie Smith	Saluda
Robert Goodman	Aiken	Iugenia Smith	Spartanburg
Mary Good	York	Blanche Steadman	Aiken
Mary Frasier	Charleston	Almena Willis	Marion
Tommy Hill	Laurens		

